



Boxes & etc. to ^{up} Nairobi
 ✓ 1 Large boxes
 ✓ 1 " " boxes
 ✓ 1 Small wooden box
 ✓ 1 Gray chest
 ✓ 2 White, Cylindrical Boxes
 ✓ 2 Brown chests, polished
 —
 On arrival at Gondar, 1st, May 1912
 12 boxes, British East Africa, Sept.
 4-10, 1912: —
 1 Carriage box of land shells
 2 Warm hats (Blue-Squirrel & 1)
 217 Birds

Boxes of Birds Shipped

1 Large Box, metal ~~Division of Birds~~ ^{Division of Birds} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~done~~ ^{done}
 2 " " left at Addis Ababa to be shipped
 by Dr. Guy Gale, U.S. Consul.
 2 Large boxes shipped from Sadi Walka.
 7 Boxes shipped by Negardie from Galla
 5 " about Mändi 30, 1912
 3 Boxes (1 Adis box, large & 2 quite small
 wooden ones) shipped by Dr. Gale returning
 Negardie to Addis Ababa May 17, 1912,
 from Galla Camp.
 3 Boxes left at Galla Camp, May 17, to be
 shipped by Drs. G. R. Rafferty, via Gondar,
 to Addis (1 black willow case, 1 gray
 instrument box, one quite small wooden)
 1 Black metal uniform case shipped to
 Galla from Bodessa, to be sent by Dr.
 Rafferty, with the others 3, via Gondar, to
 Addis Ababa, left Bodessa June 4.
 24 Packages of birds in all
 2 Wooden boxes (Galla) not closed
 turned over to Mr. Alfred Bradley
 at Feriale
 26 Boxes
 Shipped to Nairobi from Utern Aug. 8, 1912:
 5 Chop boxes and 2 Adis boxes of birds

May 17, 1912. - Left Gato Camp with 7 guides
21 miles, 9 Somali men, 2 Suahilis, and one
Habash. March 15 miles south to a
ridge below ^{Gato} ~~Gato~~ Village. St. at Vidua,
white + black species. As I proceeded south-
wards Viduas became quite abundant,
and I arrived at Gato Camp where I only saw
a few + shot none. It was pleasant to go
walking along thru tall grasses now
of visiting, with scattered growth of trees
+ bushes, to see the large Red-breasted
Finches again, but only one. Shot
2 Koriak-fowl + 2 Speer-fowl for "charcoal",
only 4 birds for skins. Dick-Dicks only game.
On the last part of the march, rain fell
heavily + wet me through, rain coat.
The Black Quokoo was heard in the
camp. A dark Laniola-like bird
uttered a harsh "click" persistently from
the tree-tops, but proved elusive when
I tried to get a specimen. The evening
+ night was pleasantly bright, the
latter very brightly starry. Blue Starling
in large flocks.

May 18, 1912. — Rode about 12 m.,
from Sokato Village to Kornali.
Very pleasant, cloudy, no sun, not too
hot. Sokato is on a hill about 5000
feet; in lower edge of juniper zone. The
juniipers are tall & slim, like the below
West Point, N.Y. I gathered a bunch of
juniper of it from a large tree. Most
trees were young & many were twisted
into fantastic shapes like this, as I
saw about Adir. Ababa L., Rio de
Janeiro, a bare, ^{old} ~~dead~~ rock, ^{and} most
leaving camp I saw Am. colinus granite,
the only game birds seen during the
dark ride, which was mostly through
grain fields, the trail bordered for long
distances by stone walls, up on dense
steep hills. The stone walls were grown
with pretty ferns, etc. I missed the
Metacillas that would have been on
the walls had it been winter. The dark
bird that climbs readily in the brush, I
killed one of, and heard many others.
Killed a ^{small} red-headed warbler. Two
together on a mimosa. I thought them males, but 2 ♀'s

All three species of Blood-faced Yellow Weavers (Hyperanthus) were breeding on trees along the trail. A Polyboroides was perched on a mass of "Sepakati", "Weaver's nests". The Weavers assembled in flocks & made a terrible fuss until I shot the Polyboroides. Its joints work both ways which enables them to l. of from tree-trunks & branches. Its stomach was empty. I shot another but it dropped in high weeds & "quandoed". Hard for boy wood-sawer at the night's camp. Then I shot Perissocephalus numerous in night's darkness at 10,000 ft., when the "Dokato" (1) & "Galla" (2) after a long absence, on the carcass of a dead mule, also with Dymecia (1) & Strepera & a few small Psittacula (mentalis). A small peacock (Strepera) against the Galla simulation from beside the trail "Grey butte". All birds, but Sceloporus should read Dokato.

May 19, 1912. - Kowmari Village to Bodessa,
on a stream of same name. First half of
day's march down hill to Sagon River, last
up, up, up! to Bodessa, at the edge of a
great canyon, hollowed out by the floods
of the Sagon River and its many small tribu-
-taries, during the rainy season, now mostly dry.

Beside the Dagon River I saw the first Yellow-voiced Bulbuls, shot a few small Hornbills; saw 30 Titlors in one flock shot 2 Guinea-fowl + 1 Spur-fowl, later these at Gato River; 2 Lesser Kestrels, many Red-capped Weavers (Laniarius).

One small, bushy-tailed Squirrel running in the trail. The Dagon was muddy, being fed on mulberries running to the right (west?).

Title on Bodessa on Birds (Aug 19-31, 1912).

[I have never found a Pitta in Africa.]

[Struthio. - The 2 I saw on the Dagon River, are the only ones I have seen on the Chihita Creek Abyssinian Escarpment; but Mr Frank wrote, from Gato, that he had seen ostriches in that region. Eggs were found for sale at Hato Claro; but the vendors knew not whence they came.]

Familiarius granti (form). Abundant in the Dagon Valley, at the foot of the 6-mile hill, below the Bodessa camp. Here I have seen but one crevy. I shot 2 parents + 1 egg. Since then I have several times seen some, probably the same brood. Beside some pools, in the same place. They must be very

rare here. The parents in quest of ³ food, are seeing me made a great outcry. They fly up on dry branches above the grass, searching as rapidly as possible, trying to distract my hand. The brood of ⁴ hatched young. These are at least as nimble as any of the francolinis.

For francolinus (L.). - I first saw it at the foot of (Bodessa). If 4 are in two or three, occasionally in flocks with ⁵ half-grown young. Once I surprised 20 of them together in a canyon, near water. At 2 P.M. I have never seen one on the ground, either; they fly up from the grass and bush as with a loud ⁶ clapping of wings and fly straight, for a long distance, without ⁷ coming up, jumping like ⁸ turtles. Then they raise their wings + settle in the grass. At first their flight is low, then they mount higher as they acquire speed. In flights the flock is not ⁹ held together, but when there are only 2 or 3 they often fly in different direction. The flock of 20 surprised in a canyon separated and flew up different sides to the grass cover. They appear to have finished breeding ¹⁰ 7 skins to date

Pternistes is very abundant & comes down the hill in the Dagon Valley (one seen from there); b. & I have not seen or heard them up here on the plateau. Nicobar Plover (not a. -) - Abundant, in large flocks, in the Dagon Valley. At home they are scarce & have different habits. They are in thick, buoyy grass, & when flushed only fly up high enough to clear the grass & find more open ground where they can run. They are scarce, singles, or pairs, and silent. The only one I have heard was a lone bird being worried by a large Goshawk. It made a great outcry & pursued the hawk, which watched the grass from bush-tops trying to get a chance at the bird. When flushed it only flew about 6 yards & was very hard to flush a second time. No eggs or young seen there.

Streptopelia re. elegans. - Scarce, & few in a valley 5 miles distant, where there are bright pools of water, trees & bushes.

Streptopelia dominica. - Abundant & noisy. In open or in woodsy country. Very noisy. When a pair settle on a branch they settle up to each

other & put their bills together, uttering a querulous, whining purr. 4

Chalcopharia atra. Common in all kinds of country - at grass, bush, or woods.

None of the Pigeons have been found nesting here. Streptopelia c. c. c. c. - Single birds or pairs occasionally visit the camp, usually at night. Little Black-bellied Bustard (2 skins). I saw

birds, but silent in flight. Fequents the long grass on a long ridge of crest leading South. Here its home - may, in my opinion, have shot 2 in the last, along which they run, singly or in pairs for miles. When the best birds cease in the hill, I send a long line on each side in the grass, & the birds are soon flushed from the grass & shot on the wing. They are delicious table birds. Found on high ridges, seldom flushed from the longer grass of the hill slopes below. On May 31, my syce brought me a half-grown young, which the bird caught in the grass when hunting.

Larger White-bellied Bustard (2 skins). - This fine table bird usually flies in pairs, often 2 pairs together, at occasional calls. Its cry is constantly

heard when they are about; but they always appear about the camp at morning & evening. I often hear a loud bah-kah-ka. Frequently repeated, both from the grass and when flying. During the middle hours of the day, they usually are absent & cannot be found in the grass. They frequent the hills, where the grass is not too heavy for running free, a bird, but when flushed & shot at often fly to low-lying trees, the ground below you little cover, & lie quite close. When flushed they utter their loud bah-kah-ka, the first 2 syllables slowly drawn out with a nasal quality. I have seen no young ones. When I shot a ♀, the male remained about the place for 2 days, constantly flying about & calling bah-kah-ka, until I shot it for food.

[No large Bustard has been seen since I left the Gato River.]

Pseudogyps africanus. - Comes in flocks, whenever a mafichies or a bullock is slain for food for the Habash men,

but does not remain about waiting for small bits of food like the 5 smaller vultures. It can tear open the tough skin of a mule quite easily & get at the meat without waiting for it to decay, & burst open. In this it is assisted by the Black Hawk-Eagle; but the 2 species of small vultures stay away until the others have fed & content themselves with the lean fat & small bits picked up about the camp. Within an hour of the death of a mule or the butchering of a bullock the White-backed Vulture comes in a big flock, then pulls out the fat in flocks on the larger trees nearby, but they soon clean the carcass of a mule, and then disappear. T. hoggei occidentalis. - You can see the first of the vultures. I have never seen a flock of them together. They often visit camp singly, or in pairs, often selecting a different tree from the other species; but the two smaller species often insist upon keeping their company; and in shooting them I have ^{only} killed a Neophron and once a Neosarcops at the same shot. They usually visit camp once or

twice daily, to see what's doing, but do not sit around all day like the Neocryptes.

Napoleon macrourus. - Eats 2 or 3 things near 2 cm. into camp; but the species is rare here.

Neocryptes monachus. - Very usual abundance & constant in attendance, feeding in flocks in large dead trees or singly or in small numbers on smaller green trees. Often they remain in any tree, or, occasionally, one is found taking a nesta in the dense foliage of trees in the canyons. I shot one at the same time I killed a Booted Gyp on the carcass of a mule.

Large African Horned Owl. - Common, from Guinea - fowl for food, and are very bold ^{once} returning to the ^{in meadow} shear after I had shot & wounded a guinea-hen desiring my presence.

Accipiter - A Sparrowhawk of some species is occasionally seen.

Milvus alcyoneus. - Numerous here.

Dissodales ordescacicus. - One seen May 30th

Brubo lacteus. - One seen in a large tree in a canyon.

Large, square-tailed Roller (2 skins). One or 2 seen nearly every day.

Haloxyon, striped, reddish-bell (4 skins). Attends Guinea flocks. Utters a loud Went-lik with a trembling trill added to the last note. When immature birds sing together the utter a loud trilling cry, & in the common habit of extending one wing forward.

[June 3, 1912. - Left Bodessa and camped $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Sagon River, to collect.

June 6, 1912. - Left camp on Sagon River and marched to dry watercourse half-way between Bodessa and Turturo, where I shot 4 Guinea - fowl with 2 cartridges (4 s).]

June 7, 1912. - Traveled from a dry river bed to Turturo & joined the brick line.

June 12, 1912. Turturo to El Ode, Abyss. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours by camel.

June 14, 1912. - El Ode to Mar Mora

June 15, 1912. - Mar Mora to Bedirro or Turturo. Lost 5 camels, recovered 3 of them.

June 17, 1912. - Turturo to water beyond Antole.

Itinerary. Horra.

June 18, 1912. Anole to Wobok.

June 19, 1912. — Wobok to a dry camp near Daru, 8 hours by mule.

June 20, 1912. — Dry camp near Daru to ~~Yobo~~
(0.7), called Yobo by native of village.

June 21, 1912. — ~~Yobo~~^{Yobo on map} to dry camp on
some stream, north of Lake Ifa. (Karsa Barecha).

June 22, 1912. Karsa Barecha to Malata.

June 23, 1912. — Malata to lower Chaffa village

June 24, 1912. — From ^{upper} Chaffa village to
lower Chaffa village, 3 hours.

Shot 30 Sand grouse (25♂ & 5♀).

June 25-26, 1912. — Left lower Chaffa village
on the Raddai River at 9 A.M. June 25,
and arrived at Hor (or Horra), an oasis
in a big desert at 3:30 P.M. June 26.

June 27, 1912. — Left Hor at 4 P.M., arrived
at a nearby dry river (water in 2 places
3/4 hour apart) at 9:30 P.M. 18 miles from

July 1, 1912. Left water-hole on dry river
at 2 P.M. Arrived at Russia 6 P.M.

July 4, 1912. Left Russia at 2:30 P.M., and
marched to beyond a large water-hole of
rain water, at which we replenished our
supply 1 1/2 hours SW. of Russia, then marched

Itinerary.

on mule until we made a dry camp

July 5, 1912. — Marched about 8 miles to Lake Rudolph,
east side & down the lake several hours.
until we were 1 1/4 hours north of the British
border, track commanded by Capt. Wellon

July 6, 1912. — Passed the British Border a 3 3/4 hours
& camped beside the lake. Very high wind.

July 7, 1912. — Marched south from it to the lake
4 1/2 hours and camped at south end of
Rudolph. A few hours later Red tail
in last 3 days, one Rudolph, some at the
extreme south end, where ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~adulat~~
was also found. 10 miles, high, 25 hours
of *Perlecanthus* seen. Some fish & snakes
collected. These species of *Perlecanthus* plants found

July 8, 1912. — Marched south 2 hours and camped
a little south of Lake Rudolph.

July 9, 1912. — Marched 10 miles a little west of
South, mostly up a stream in a box
canyon, until a wall of rock 40 feet high
blocked the canyon near a divide. I think
a way could be found out by the right
way; but we returned, nearly to the south
end of Lake Rudolph. Good water
was found in the canyon.

July 10, 1912. Woke up at 4 a.m. -
Left at 6 a.m. half the day. 2 days & 1 night
covered much opposite the south end of
Dosti Island.

July 11, 1912. - Left Lake Rudolf and descended
to mosa-top by a rough trail, and
camped 10 miles southeast of the Lake.

July 12, 1912. Marched 15 miles to a point
southeast of Mount Bell + Lake Rudolf.

July 13, 1912. - Marched forward in a broad
valley to a section of the Indangmara.

Range of mountains 3 hours. After 2
hours the giraffes were seen, and,
soon after, in a dry river bed a flock
of 20 whitethroated guinea-fowl, the
first seen since leaving Wolfet. Sent
10 men out to seek water. They found
only a very little, in two places, a long
distance from our camp, which was
on a well-worn trail. The mules
were sent around a spur of the
mountain to be watered & to fetch
water to camp. They returned late
at night after seven hours travel
without having had water, but bringing

4 small skins full of water. Birds
abundant. Greater & lesser praslands
and quail. No other game birds but a
very few sandgrouse. Grant and
Dick Fisch abundant, but no rabbits.

July 14, 1912. - Mules again sent to
the same water. Several native village
discovered, and mules all seized
at a great well shown by the natives
(Rendile). These camp moved 4
hours southeast at 2:30 P.M. Our
camp followed at 3:30 P.M. for 3 hours
& both camps reached good water
found by one of Dick's. He mated
on an old trail. Dick remained
behind and reached our camp with
the mule train at 4 P.M. & spent
the night with us. He had a Rendile
with him, wearing big wooden rings
in his ears; looked like a Masai.
He carried a spear & was missing
next morning, so our hopes of a
guide were dashed. At our new
camp near a spring in another
section of the Indangmara Mts.,
we found rabbit, dick-dick, grant

plenty of rhino skins (one seen on the Etosha's marsh) and not far away a very large giraffe skeleton. Quail, a few Sand Grouse, & plenty of pigeons were the only game birds except a few bustards (lessers).

July 15, 1912. - Remained in camp at the spring. Birds returning by thousands. Collected 35 birds & skinned more shot ^{on} yesterday's march. Crows, vultures, Buzzards, eagles & a large Falcon were seen. The latter fed on pigeons, of which I shot 22 in 3 shots (6, 6, 10). I found Hyphessobrycons, Quail, Silver-bills & yellow-billed larks among the 40-50 small birds killed at one shot. 10 birds skinned, and the rest (dozens) were made into a delicious pot pie by our cook, D. Mala. The Quails were most abundant, many thousands; next were 2 species of pigeon (*Oena* & *Streptopelia*) and ~~and~~ the bat weavers were in such large flocks that I obtained 17 specimens with

one shot. Silver-bills were less numerous; but there were many very large flocks of the Nile species of *Hyphessobrycus*. Not many other species were seen striking. Small flocks of Yellow Gulls, a few *Pycnonotus*, a pair of yellow-billed hornbills and a few *Prionops* were about all. No signs of *Agelaius*.

Quails are very strong flyers & make a loud sound with their wings in passing. Thousands of *Oena* & *Streptopelia* could be seen on trees & bushes waiting a chance to drink; but a few *Stigmatorhinus* were the only other doves seen. Dr. Rafferty caught *Pseudogryllus africanus* in one of his leopard traps.

July 16 and 17. - Camped at spring in *Indumonacra* Mts.

July 18 to 20. - Marched across plain to Endoto Mts., 40⁰

On the 20th we camped where we shot an elephant and buffalo, close to the N. base of Endoto Peak, making a noon halt of several hours, then marching on to water east of the Endoto Mts. & camped for the night

July 21, 1912. - Marched 5 hours to the south base of the Endoto Mts., and remained there until 4 P.M. July 24.

July 24, 1912, - Marched south from the Endoto Mountains 3½ hours to Er-re-re water, +25

July 25+26, - Er-re-re to Tai-se-dun fir (5),
hours southeast.

July 26, 1912, - Marched 3½ hours to the Marsabit Road, + camped for the night.

July 27, 1912, - Marched 5 or 6 hours to store at Molele. In the evening we marched south 1½ hours to dry camp for the night, on the Marsabit Road.

July 28, 1912, - Marched 5 hours to a point midway between the 1st + 2nd water, south of Molele on the Marsabit Road.

July 29, 1912, - Marched $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Kuler

July 30, 1912, - We shot 4 hours in the A.M. from Kuler to a dry river. In the P.M. we marched 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ hours to a mountain north of the Guaso Nyero River.

July 31, 1912, - Marched to the north bank of the Guaso Nyero River, 8 miles east of Archer's camp.

August 1st, 1912, - Marched 2 miles east and then crossed to the north bank of the Guaso (10 m. E. of Archer's camp).

and camped with the Isfari of Col. John Caswell (of pride) and Dr. Fairweather, who were hunting there.

Aug. 3, 1912, - Mr. Gifford moved south in the afternoon we followed 3½ hours, shooting at 3 p.m. camped across a great lava flow on the edge of a smooth plain. Camp disturbed by a lion coming in, which scared the animals.

Aug. 4, 1912, - Marched 2 hours to the Lekimdu River, in view and north of Mt. Kenia, a few miles south of the Guaso Nyero River.

Zappery collected birds at this place.

Aug. 5 to 7, - On the Lekimdu River, in camp.

Aug. 8, 1912, - Marched to the Lekimdu on the Lekimdu River and made a moon-halt of several hours, spent in shooting birds. Toward evening we moved on to Mr. Beck's camp on the Guaso Clara River, where I shot 12 Linnaea

- Owl, 4 at one shot. Saved 2 skins.

Aug. 9, 1912, - Marched to the Meru Swamp, on the equator, in the Meru Forest.

Aug. 10, 1912, - Spent 2 hours in the Meru Forest, shooting birds. Then rode to Meru, where the compound was covered with white -

-reached Gorongosa, from where I continued on the trail to the Tana River, and camped at Kilindini (same name as the landing at Mombasa). Mr. S. J. Cunningham, at Mombasa, sent me on the trail to ~~the~~, on which I rode over hills, up, up, up for 3 1/2 hours, through a country covered with tall brack (Pteris) with occasional shambas and woods - very few woods, finding that the safari had taken a different road to Kilindini, I retraced my steps, a foot, to Mombasa where Mr. Stor, the Commissioner of Mombasa District gave me a guide, who turned off the main road ^{to the left} just out of Mombasa, and I reached Kilindini at 8:30 P.M., having been riding 15 1/2 hours without rest - a hard day!

August 11, 1912. - Marched hours on the Govt. trail to the Tharaka District.

August 12, 1912. Marched hours to the

end of the Government Trail, & camped.

August 13, 1912. - Marched hours on a trail to the Tana River, through Tharaka District

August 14, 1912. - Marched hours to a corn-field on the Tana River, below the mouth

of the M'Tanga River, a large tributary,

August 15, 1912. - Left Camp No 1, in cornfield on the Tana River after breakfast, and spent the remainder of the day in crossing the M'Tanga River at its mouth and up through heavy brush country to a hill-top between the M'Tanga and Tana rivers, where we camped for the night at Camp No 2

August 16, 1912. - Marched hours to the Tana River, and made Tana Camp No 3.

Aug. 17, 1912. - Marched 6 1/2 hours to a small stream and made Tana R. Camp No 4.

Still through heavy brush country until a low mountain range was crossed, beyond which the country ^{in the evening} is more open

Aug. 18, 1912. - Marched 4 hours over rolling

bush & grass country, with few trees,

crossing several little streams on one of which Camp No 5 was made at dusk.

July 17, - 18, 1912.

Aug. 18, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to

Emu's camp, on a small stream where waterbuck and zebra were common.

On 19, 20 and 22, 1912. - At Camp No. 6, near Taita

Aug. 23, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to Mr. French's

advancing camp on the Tana River, and then 2 hours more to Camp No. 7, at the junction of the Taita and Tana rivers.

Two rhinos seen en route.

On 24 and 25, 1912. - At Tana River Camp No. 7.

Aug. 26, 1912. - Marched 3 hours up the right side of the Taita River.

Aug. 27, 1912. - Marched 3½ hours up the right bank of the Taita River and camped SW. of Itangat Hills, near a high, rocky hill, on which I was pleased to see a flock of Sakers. Four of which I shot two.

Aug. 28, 1912. - Marched 4 hours up the right bank of the Taita River.

Aug. 29, 1912. - Marched 6½ hours up a camp and Dono Sabuk with the River. On leaving the Taita River we traversed a rolling country

with some trees and brush 12 a bush-covered plateau beyond which we at last obtained a fine view of the Athi Valley. I crossed the Athi on my mule without getting my feet through the stream was about 50 yards wide. After crossing the Athi the trail led along a grassy, forested ridge to the river road, the first road we have been on since leaving the end of the Government road from Mwe to Tharaka District.

The road led through nearly open country through a mountain pass, crossing several small streams and waterfalls camped at the junction (south) of the Athi and villages. On the side of the Athi I was pleased to see the Red-bumped and Squawky Weavers still with us, and also a few Eurocephalus ruppelli. There were many small Hornbills, showing narrow white stripes on wings & tail; but they were slight & I could not see the color of the bill. There were many frankolinus rufus at our last camp on the Taita; and I saw a flock of 8 or 10 as we descended from the plateau to the Athi

Aug. 30, 1912. — Left the Indian's Store at Sonio Sabuk S. and marched $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the Athi River in sight of McMillan's house at Jufa Farms.

Aug. 31, 1912. — Left the Athi River near Jufa at sunrise and marched $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to a camp on a small tributary of the Athi River west of a triangulation station mark.

I followed the Athi nearly all of the way, mostly through long grass or on Hippo trails, generally in camp late and tired. During the day I was never out of sight of game in abundance. I saw a herd of giraffe grazing on the tops of the hills, and distance + magnified them with my glass for a half hour.

Antelopes were quite numerous + one male came within rifle range. Waterbuck, coney, + zonies were in thousands. A few bands of Grant. At camp were wild dogs and warthogs.

There were very few Impalas; and about 100 wild boats, of which I counted exactly 53 in one herd at short rifle range. There were Greater Bustards and Secretary-birds, and large Sand-grouse, + a large party of *Francolinus sphenotis*, one of which I dropped with a shotgun but could not get as it probably ran in the long grass. In the Athi several species Guinea-fowl (see skin sent back on the Athi River trip).

Sept. 1, 1912. — Traveled 4 hours to Athi Station, on the Uganda Railway.

Sept. 2, 1912. — At Athi Station, Uganda Colony.

Sept. 2, 1912. — Took 9:30 a.m. train to Nairobi

Sept. 3, 1912. — At Nairobi

Sept. 4, 1912. — Took 8 a.m. train from Nairobi and arrived at Esenfountain at 12 M.

Sept. 4 to 12, 1912. — At Esenfountain.

Sept. 12, 1912. — Took 5:30 a.m. train for Nairobi

Misera	—	70	Kapiti Plains	288	535
Kilifi	2	80	Ati River	311	4750
Ezangulu	6	180	Nairobi	327	5450
Kwa Jimou	8	—	Kikuyu	342	6700
Miritini	10	—	Lamori	352	—
Masai	16	530	Cesarhurt	364	7390
Makakiri	26	—	Kijabe	371	6790
Maji-ya-Chumi	35	570	Niivasha	391	6250
Siabus	44	910	Gilgil	409	6460
Masaima Pool	61	1180	Elmentaita	431	5890
Mayingu	85	1700	M. Kuri	449	5950
Voi	103	1830	Njoro	461	6490
Searo	133	1530	Eelburgon	474	6820
Kenani	148	2080	Molo	484	7940
Mitito-Andei	165	2500	Landiani	500	7410
Masengaleni	185	2930	Lumbwa	518	1220
Kibwezi	196	2940	Fort Ternan	536	4980
Matindu	209	3280	Muhoroni	550	4140
Simba	229	3353	Kibigoni	561	3820
Sultan Hamud	248	3790	Kibos	578	3650
Kiu	267	4860	Port Thionel	584	3650
Niu	276	5250			
Magadi Junction	282	—			

Data for labels:-

Barbet, long-tailed ad. { Yana River Camp No. 1
Aug 15, 1912.
Iris yellow. Bill, feet & claws black. Two specimens
colored alike.

Thrush.

Iris dark red. Bill grayish black. Feet and
claws brownish gray.

Small Gray Shrike.

Iris dark brown. Bill with maxilla black;
mandible bluish gray. Feet dark plumbeous;
claws black.

The ~~two~~ ^{big} flocks make a whirring sound with
their wings when moving about in the scrub-
a sound similar to that produced by our Fox
Sparrow in its short flights. (Yana R. Aug. 24.)

The men bring in large ~~carp~~ and ^{large} eels; but no
Catfish were caught in the Yana R. (Aug. 24).

At Yana R. Camp 6. Dr. Peffery, trapped a Black-backed
Jackal. It afterwards escaped by biting off
the rope by which it was tied, and escaped
with a piece of rope hanging from its neck.

- ✓ 1 Metal box 3.7. Clothing:
- ✓ 1 Pannier 20x4. "
- ✓ 1 Rifle
- ✓ 1 Green bag (messing).
- ✓ 3 Chop-blocks (blocks)

In May 17th the shipment to Adis, was a
small box from Mr. C. Frick. I did not
open the box; but a note from him said:
"I am sending you 21 Birdskins."

Govt trail Home to Tharaka, Tharaka district,
Aug. 10-12, 1912.

First shipment of Birds	3448
Second " " "	1492
	<hr/>
	4940